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The Discouerer of France to the Parisians, and all other the French Nation.

Faithfullie translated out of the French by *E. A.*

Imprinted. 1590.

BRITISH MUSEUM
10 NOV 51

IN my opinion, my maisters, if folly, euen as drunkennes hath for the hatching and renewing of her humors, her helpes added and her time limitted, it is now high time for euery of you to reclaime himselfe, euen as the man that being dronken and asleepe, hath bene transported to the wolfes throat, and to forsake the bottomlesse pit and dangerous gulf, whereunto this Lozain sly hath at this time cast you headlong: consider (I beseech you) whether you are now posted on: iudge of the purpose by the euent and the cause by the effectes, & seek out the beginnings of all the webbes of this common snare, acknowledging your blindnes and faultes, and confesse that *Vlisses* companions were neuer so sore abused by *Circes* sorceries, as you haue bin through their subtil deceit. It is no longer time to play the ideots, or insensible persons, in discerning of this disease. It is great, yea mortal euen such as visibly leadeth our daies to their last quehthow. Call to mind the time when the griefe thereof first assailed you, and through what gates it pierced the inward parts and inclosures of this estate: It was said to be for the vpholding of the Catholike, Apostolike & Romish Church, at such time as the realme was in best quiet, Catholike religion most flourishing, and the supposed feates that had respect to the succession of the state farthest off: euen when those of the pretended reformed religion were most detained and restrained vnder the princes edicts, & all states of the realme best ruled and ordered: then I say was borne this iest of *Lorraine*, whose beginning was the weaker through the life and presence of the Duke of *Anion*, who stopped the growth thereof and caused it to wither: neither is it vnknowen what meanes were vsed to take away this let: witnesse the enterprise of *Salcede* with his accusations and confessions, and finally the poisoning of this prince practised at *Paris*. This mightie thunderclap, this *Pandore* immediatly entred armed among vs, and straight waxe troubled our publique tranquility, she altered the brightnesse of our world and opening her inchanted bore she scatered her poyson among all degrees of this land. Immediatly was the people seene to tremble, the subiects to murmur, the prouinces to rise, the whole world to

ueen, and all things to tend to open rebellion: yea, it seemed that God had appointed this furie to be the executrix of his secret reuenge, & the publike scourge wherwith he meant to chastise the pride and sinnes of the french nation. The house of *Guize* wer the inuenters of this mischiefe, yea they inuented it onely to the end, by that bridge to transport al their fortunes to the highest top of ꝑ monarchy, & the rather to seaze vpon the state: night and day they still laboured to make it way euery where, and to enforce the effects thereof, in such sort, that from thence we see all France as it were with a suddaine thunderclap at one instant on fire, and the warres kindled on euery side: the causes of this commotion being grounded vpō the ordinarie complaints of the malecōtents, the common wealth, and the zeale of religion, which dog notwithstanding soon vanished away through the peace that ensued: for this counterfeit care of the people was conuerted into a simple discussion of their priuate interestes: Al that concerned your reliefe was trod vnder foot and that raging zeale of their conscience, which consti tuted their breasts, was refreshed with the teares and domages of the people themselues, and thus al their blasts of common wealth quailed in this forlike hauerie.

Then marke their proceedings: What became of the great army committed to the D. of *Maines* handes, to quaile (as he boasted) al the habitable world: he did sufficiently giue you to weet, that against armed men their importunate bragges were but a sound of Fortune, and childrens pastimes: as also that they were more fit to worke some practises among a communaltie then to fight with the enemie. Then seeing there was nothing for them to get among the Huguenots, they abandoned that dangerous skirmish, and returned to their first play among the people, in the townes counterfaiting notable papists, wearing the great beads at their girdels, oftentimes liberally distributing of holy bread among the people, counterfaiting popularity, and shewing themselues openlie in all processions, to the end, that the nature of the people being a little mollified by their flatteries, and moistened in these poisons, might slide into their passions, and so be more easily snared in their subtilties, and of lesse defence against their wiles. Moreouer, to forget nothing that might tend to the disposing of them more friendly to their fauour, they won al the ordinarie preachers to their loue, promising to the Curates Bysshopriks, to simple chaplens cures and priories, and to other, ordinary portions: so that being corrupt

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by these interests, of *Sorbonistes*, they became common sleeb, and, and of preachers tropets of the house of *Lorrain*, & euery of their pulpits was turned into a schoole of pollicie. You may long (my maisters) remember the day of *Barricades*, where plainly enough you perceiued the D. of *Guizes* purposes, who vnder the pretence of hindering the correction of twelue or fifteen sceptykes & dealers in his practises, armed you, causing you to rise against your king, seeking by some extreame mischiefe to intangle you (as he did) in his faction, and by that fellonious maner to bind you to him. Thus seruing his own turn with your simplicity, he so craftily edged your furies, that he made you carpable, and vnworthily warre against your contry and natural prince. Tel me I beseech you, with what face may that be defended, that hee then committed among you euen as it were in an enemy town & newly conquered: he sealed vpon all the fortresses, violently thrusting out the kings seruants that held them: he changed the gouernour and all the Captaines of the towne: he formes a new garrison in it: hee armed the most wickedst and infamous persons: to be briefe, hee did all that a tyrant might doo for assuring of himselfe against the lawes of the town: yet was all this but the part of a good catholike: it was no attempt against the state, no not so much: yet was it to a sharp swoorde in hand, proudly and with great boast to play the king. But who is able to beare the impudencie of this denial, when I consider that withall he shewed himselfe so liuelie a gallant as to send word to all the townes in the realme not to receiue the King: Thereby seeking as it were to debar him of fire and water, and to compell him shamefully to beg his liuing for Gods sake.

I wot not my maisters what charme may suffice to reclaime you from this inchantment, sith all these things are of no force. Yet hereto ad the things that succeeded euen vntil his death: mark his violent behauiours at the states at *Bloys* for the king who supposed this assembly to bee necessary for the prouiding against the disorders of his realme, to content his people, & to assure himself against the manifest practizes of this bolde enterprise, beeing present in persone in person was astonied (weening he had bene among his good subiectes) to see himselfe enuyzoned with enemies, who laid ambushes for his life and estate, whose Captaine and directer was the Duke of *Guize*, who openly and without farther dealing with subtilities, did what hee could to bring all to that passe, that there might rest to the king nothing of power, nay for no longer time then hee listed, vsing no other dis-

dissimulation then he that laieth his axe to the root of a tree wherwith to cut it downe & lay it along. And euen as he prepared all things ready to seaze vpon this poore prince, and in triumph to lead him captiue to *Paris*, God who laieth open the pretences of the wicked, & oftentimes maketh him to stumble at his owne threshold that prepareth himselfe to a long voyage, did of the suddaine stop this mighty hunter, and raised him vp as vnpitifull frends, as himselfe had bene bloody and vnplacable in the persecution of so many poore protestants, so that his conspiracie being diuinely reuealed, the king preuented him but of one day, and in respect of the present daungers was compelled (as in such matters of estate the maner is) to begin by execution and with effect. O how great are the iudgments of God; he that vpon the great day of blood, that flaming day of *S. Barthol-mew* had fed his eies with so many murders, and had sung the triumph, was in the end beaten downe with the like indeuour. This death seemeth amongst vs to haue opened all the sluces, and broken all the lockes of hell, yea, & powred foorth vpon this miserable estate al the flames of wrath and vengeance: & as trancicke & mad men you catched at this occasion as at a torch wherwith to kindle the fire among your selues. This is not the place wher I will vse many words to shew you that the king had dealt iustly: that he could not doo otherwise, & that he ought to haue done thus or this and yet by the way I may tell you, that the pope *Gregory* the last delt more cruelly: for hee, who in respect of his degree, was to keepe his hands cleane and vnpolluted from blood, did by his Bul without form or order of law cruelly slay the Lord *Patrie*, great vicar to the late Cardinall of *Armanack*, only vpon a suspition that he fauored the French. Neither was the D. of *Main* any whit more moderat in the behalfe of poore *Bretagne*, one of his faithfullest partizans, whom vpon a very weak argument he slue with his owne hands. But admit the King had herein done any thing otherwise then well; was it in you to take notice therof, and as mad men and drunken minds to run to armes & to rise against him? For it is certaine that if all the other prouinces through their immoderate liberties had any probable argumentes against him, their losses haue increased your families, and your towne hath bin the lying that is sutched with the publike ruines, as also his presence with the haunt of his court hath in terme daies enritched you threefold. Who then solliciteth you to so infamous a rebellion? Your domesticall interests could not do it: publike transgressions, or priuate iniuries there were none: much lesse any pretence of religion: the re-

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uenge of the dead belonged not to you, Gods lawe for bad you, al worldly lawes were against you: What then might be the cause of so great a commotion and such furie? No, no, assure you it is God, who with your owne weapons and hands wil destroy you: your malice was growen to the top: pompe and excesse were but too familiar among you: you were too much tied to gaine and to the hurt of the poore: you slept too idely in your owne delightes: your pride and riches made you forget God, and he hath geuen you ouer into a reprobate sence.

Consider I pray you the estate of your towne, the most famous & wealthy in all Europe, into whose hands is it come & vnder what Gouernours? Had you fetched out of the deserts of Africa all the troupes of cruell beastes to dispeople it and lay it waste. Could you sooner haue hasted the ruine therof? And if we seek after the dogs of this game you shal find them to be no other but such as passed to and fro from doore to doore to smell after the smokes, beastes of butchery and slaughter, the filthy and most vile excrements of your towne: among whom some haue seized vpon one Fortresse, others vpon another, and all to assure themselues against the power of the magistrate, and the more freely to rob the whole world. Are you not ashamed you ancient Burgesses & marchants that possesse the good of righteous gain, of whom consisteth the soundest and most intier part of the citie, who cannot keepe your families without good order and gouernment, to suffer among you these dissolute barlets and rauening wolues, and that you gather not together to purge your towne of these bad members, and to chalenge publike satisfie? For to say truth, your towne is at this time throw the presence of these men, become a new Egypt, where all sortes of villanie and open robbery and ransomes are committed. Are you not ready to spew when you see before your eies these publike harpies, as *Commissary Louchard, la Rue, Clerc, Oleuier, Senault* and their companions late streetewalkers, and poore barlets, march now vp and downe among you accompanied with a traine inriched with the spoile of your best houses? Howbeit if you be strangely amazed and so insensible that the destructions of your neighbors, of your Citizens, and of so many honest men can nothing moue you, yet at the least open your eies vpon your selues, and behold your present ruine: Iudge what may be the continuance of your gouernments so violent, so bloody, so confused, and so ful of extortion: how long that common wealth can stand vpright where al order is perverted, the temple of iustice polluted, offences vnpunished, innocencie oppressed, violence

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raigning, the magistrates without commandement, ỹ people disobedient, lawes void of authoritie, good men speechlesse, and where the vilest and most wicked do command: yet if all these considerations should cease, what do you think should become of your liuen ye your selues of ability to beare ỹ burde of so many wars as you haue cast your selues in to to oppose your selues against so mighty a king, & the greatest captain in Europe: against al ỹ nobility & Aristocratical body of France: against all the power of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, England, & Scotland? See you not that it is vpon you, that all their armies will light, and that your towne shall be the stage whereupon all the actes of this great tragedy shal be plaied. What then: shal the other towns that are entred into this league with you, succour you? You are deceiued: think that euery of them in this publike conflagration shal find enough to doe to keepe and maintaine themselues, without affoording any succour to their neighbors. Consider. (I pray you) in what perplexities you find your selues intangled: you shall still haue both your enemies and friends armies at your gates: for what soeuer power the king is able to gather wil still be at you, your prize being the glory of his conquestes and the reward of his warres, against the which you cannot be able to defend your selues without a great power within your wals, that shal almach anoy you as your enemies themselues. In to what extremities will your hopes be conuerted? You will (say some) yeeld your selues into the Spaniards armes. Oh what amongs inchastings rather beleeue that they will much better cast themselues into your wiues armes. They be Affricans, tanned, hot, parched, subtill, and such no doubt as will well inough do their businesse among you: then will there be a goodly mixture of a Parisian and a Spaniard, of a Pigeon and a Buttocke, and a haue societie of a foxe with a goose, Oh poore people, if you knew the Spaniards nature, you would rather haue recourse to death then to such succour. Set hee once a foote in your house, you shall haue an intollerable Maister, a necessarie concubmarie, a violent adulterer, an vnpitifull tyrant, and in lieu of a guest a wolfe among your family. Learne their behauiours in *India*, *Portugal*, *Flanders*, *Italie*, and in all places so farre as their empire doeth stretch. Aske the *Milanors* and *Neopolitans* how succtte their gouernment is: Enquire of the Flemmings, whom for the infidelitie of their maners, and their impudent conuersation, they cannot keepe without foyce of mischieues and great garrisons. Consider the inequalitie of these two natures: The French is liberal, trusty, gratious, courageous,

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curteous, and a louer of simplicitie. The Spaniard is proud, couetous, cruell, enuious, suspicious, insolent, a great boaster and bragger, and therefore incompatable. If once he meddle among you, farewell your townes chastitie: farewell all publike honestie: farewell your liberte, and farewell all your ioy. The Inquisition shall straight come among you, and according to your wealth more or lesse so shall her holde ruill opinions of your faith. Your faire wiues and goodly houses shall daily make you guiltie of heresie: you shall bee as porters and miserable pioners drudged in the trenches, & other the vilest works: by millions shal you be transported to the Indies, there to scrape forth the mines, your gates and publike portals shall be repayred with your heades, and all the passages to your townes furnished with gibbets and common gallowes for your riches. Enquire I pray you how many millions of men they haue cruelly extinguished in the Indies, in Portugall, and in Flanders? In the common places there is nothing to be seene but mens quarters mangled, bodies cut in peeces, pits ouerflowing with blood and slaughter, and publike tokens of humain flesh Wanting the pretences of feare and crueltie, they will pollon men that they may inioy their wiues and leaze upon their houses and goods. Se therefore in this desperate march what men you haue to deale withal. But the pope (say you) commands you: he hath giuen you to him, and your consciences doo bind you. Oh poore senceless people, it is pitye that he giueth you not to the deuill, sith you are content that he should doe by you as he doth by his Cabals of Iewes, or of the biers of his Courtezans. But if you be such craftable marchandize and of so good sale, the holy father may do better to transport you by whole shiploddy into the lands of *Norea*, or *Aegypt*, there to sell you to the Turkes & Moores, so should he make more money, then at the king of Spaine hand. What a mocking of the world is this? What would *Philip August*, *Philip* the faire, or *Lewes* the twelfth, most excellent & most Christ olike kings, if they were now alive againe say? they I say, who in their daies so well chastised the Popes insolences? What a mishap, (which seemeth fatal to al Christendome) that these good lieutenants of God are still the firebrands of their ambition, and the field that bringeth forth the weeds and mortal discord among christians: that from age to age they haue bene found to be not a Lanterne to lighten the steppe of this ship, but a whole circle of fire to kindle al Europe, & still to stir up wars among Christians? Within these fiue hundred yeares they haue sufficiently giuen vs to vnderstand, that they haue receiued

the keies of the succession of S. *Peter*, not to open therewith and distribute the graces and blessings of heauen, but to encroch all the treasures both of heauen and earth & to rob al the riches of the world that they haue also receiued power to bind and loose not to absolue or bynde soules, but to chain vp the kings & princes of the earth, and to exercise absolute tyranny ouer all earthly powers. If those excellent lightes of Christendom, S. *Hierome*, S. *Augustine* and their companions, the founders of this heauenly ship, were now liuing, what would they say to see in the place of S. *Peter* the professor of pouertie, the Scholmaster of humility, the example of simplicitie, & the exhorter to obedience a proud *Crassus* glistering in gold and riches, crowned with manye crowns, adorned with purple, siluer, pearle, rauely betrapped, & lifted vp aloft like a *Bajazeth* or *Solimon* vpon a proud throne, enuironed with gardes of souldiers, with garrisons & a triumphant court, proudly commanding both heauen and earth, giuing and taking kingdomes and principalities at his pleasure, and treading the whole world vnder his feet? What would they thinke to see? would they not think that in lieu of being here aboue, to walk through hel, and in steede of a successor to S. *Peter*, to see *Pluto* & the God of riches chained to this linke of gold? But what, this speech is ouermuch as to carry fire to a waspes neast, & withal to offer stings to the flies therein. I heare them already shout out, heretike, heretike. No, no, let the truth make them to spite as much as they list, & to swell with rage as a bladder with wind: let them storme at their pleasures, malgre all their furie and violence it will be spoken. I take God to witnesse of my words, and the eternal to be a reuenger of, I perfure my selfe, that I am and euer was a Catholike, that I did neuer cleaue nor consent to the doctrine of *Luther* or *Caluin*, and yet continuing within this compasse, I will not be thought void of common sence, or accounted as one that hath lost all power, of relishing either good or bad things. For this do I say, that S. *Peter* neuer encroched any thing vpon *Cæsar*, neither euer exercised any iurisdiction ouer temporal matters, for God himselfe forbad it, as also that by the example of his life he shewed such dealings to be repugnant to his profession: therefore that it is a matter that the Pope cannot by Gods law doo, but now if he hath done it, it is by violent vsurpation. But treading all these reasons vnder foot, let vs see what we may hope for at the Spaniards. The king is olde, & already hath one foote in the pyt. His estates do totter and wait when the clocke wil strike, to shake of their yoak. His Empire is like a rented cubboord composed

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of sundry peeces set together. It consisteth of vniuall conquestes, and things rauished. It is grounded only vpon force, holden together by force, and by an other force wil one day be scattered: which if it happen as it wil, what wil become of your succours? you shal find your selues (according to the prouerb) with one hole on, and another off, betweene two ponds in a water pan, neither shal you then be able to shun the iust punishment of your violated faith, and that by him that iustly may do it. How then? Shal the orphan and infant of Spaine yet couer you? You haue deerly enough tried the value of a forrain womans gouernment, or a childs dominion, and beleeue that in these dayes they shall find hindrances enough at home though they spread not their wings ouer other mens buildings. Againe, graunting to all your hopes their course, and that this king liue as long as shall be requisite for the getting of France, yea, grant him already the conquest without controlle, what do ye iudge wil be do with you? Ween you that he knoweth not that your dispaire more then your loue hath deliuered you to him? Imagine you that after the example of your treachery here wil not suspect your faith. Also that the offence of your fellony wil not still perfume the natural sauour in his nastrils? Wherupon may he establish his new conquest, together with the continuance of your subiection, but vppon force, the sword, fetters, the view of gibbet and great garrisons, vpon consideration with what people and men he shal haue to doo? Neuer doubt of this, neither thinke to receiue other reward then your deserts are worthy of. But to proceed, accounting all these considerations as nothing, and grant that you be mighty enough to peruert all lawes both of God and men, and to reuerse the succession of princes, what wil neuertheles become of this monarchy? Into how many broods I pray you shal the water of this great riuer be deuided, if you once breake the naturall channell thereof? The Spaniard wil share out one prouince, the D. of *Maine* wil hold another: the Marquize of *Pont* and the D. of *Sauoy* wil each of them put in for one: many other lordes wil be catching. How many petty tyrannies wil slip in? How many small common wealths wil there be intruded, or how many townes wil become cantons? And when this miserable face of our estate shall happen, imagine what you shall be, and what shal become of you. You shall be at continuall war with your neighbors: one dales iourney shall driue you out of the bounces of your country, or as the birde confined into the cage, or the fish taken out of the great seas and thrust into a litle brook you shal feele your liberty oppressed, and daily shal you wish that you had

had neuer bene. But were al worldly reasons dead with you, yet so deale as the kings themselues may be your instruction, neuer iudge of the heat of fire before you touch it, neither of the daylight before you open your eies: marke what you haue yet gained since the beginning of these troubles, and into what state your affaires are brought. Your towne is decaied, your treasures dreined, your forces broken, your partakers consumed, and all your particular helpes so altered that famine already oppresseth you, and the iniustice of your cause crieth out amaine. God fighteth against you, his fauour flieth from you, his vengeance pursueth you, al your businesse do go backward, and the successes do condemne your pursuites. What say you to the battel at *Senlis*, where ten beat an hundred, and an hundred a thousand? Howe thinke you of so many recounters great and small where you alwaies had the worse? What is your opinion of the charge giuen at *Arcques*, where four hundred horse kept head against four thousand? What I say? kept head, nay, they fought, chased and followed them with stripes, eues into the midst of their armie, which consisted of fourty thousand men, with the losse of your best Captaines? Who wrought this so glorious an exploit? was not the king alwaies in person the first in y onset and the last in the retreat? And when the L. of *Montpensiers* pannier bearers in the middest of Paris proclaimed his losse and ouerthrow, you see him as a suddaine flash of lightening appeare at your gates, bring you the armies himselfe, and with al to your costes felt him force your suburbes with such an astonishment to your protectors and such a publike desolation, that there was nothing heard but howling and crieng, so as there appeared neuer a one of your souldiers in the towne to defend it. and had not this prince more loued your safties then you your selues did, and withall feared your sack and spoile, you had vndoubtedly bene his, and your succour had come too late.

Very sorie I am that stil you remaine doubtlesse, as also that the L. of *Montpensiers* follies, together with all these smal womens drugs which can hardly deceiue a childe twise, should maintaine you in your accustomed garshishnesse. Your liues and fortunes are no longer vphelde, but with cullisses, restoratiues, and other petie subtilties of the sayd Lady of *Montpensier*: she entertayneth you with smal portraitures and little bookes, sometimes the proclaime an ouerthrowe: sometimes the death of Rats and Myce: otherwhile the death of some captaine: and hereof they giue you a largesse for your mony, & whiles

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you lieuetenant generall quoiteth you close, whiles hee putteth in your handes the bable and the bell, while hee putteth on your bible and whiles he disputeth his businesse among you, your selues doe appeare most miserable. But tell me I pray you, who hath inuested the D. of Mayne with this ambitious and magnificent title of liuetenant generall of the estate and crowne of France? Is not this Emperor, king, Monark, as we tearme them all Synonymals, are they not all titles soueraign of dignitie: haue thirtie or fortie Lotchardes or Oliuers erected in France this new soueraigne magistrate? As muche would the bathes of Paris in the time of *Charles* the sixt, haue done to the Duke of Burgundy, had they failed him, capeable of so great folly. What a iest? That this soueraigne dignitie, which during the kinges life, could not be conferred to auie whomsoeuer, no not by the estates of France, should now be giuen to the D. of Mayne, and that by a small number, euen of the basest commoners of Paris, to the extreame contempt of all estates, especially of the Nobilitie, whome as the worthiest member of the Monarchie, this matter moste earnestly? As also we see neuer a true Gentleman, so acknowledge hym, or march vnder the banuer: but if auie haue so done, immediatly vpon better aduice hee hath recanted, accompting him no other then some prouost of Marchants and sherife in *Paris*, and yet not so solemnly created as the maner is. He is the peoples Tribune, and hys warre, and yours is the peoples warre against the royall and aristocraticall estates togither with all the Nobilitie of France: for vndoubtedly all the world euidently seeth, that all your very purposes do tend to free your selues into a democratie, and to be gouerned by Tribunes and popular magistrates to vsurpe iurisdiction ouer all other townes in France: to roote out all the nobilitie, and to seaze vpon all their goods. Be not these the ordinary discourses of your seditious preachers, viz. That al the Nobilitie are heretickes, that they are enemies to the popular estate: that they oppose themselues against your purposes: and that they must be rooted out. In theyr mouthes, they haue nothing but bloud, murder and massacres: They speake of nothing but killing, murdering, burning or hanging, and the societie of these wordes is the delight of their tongues. But who can without horror report the extreame excesses, and violences of these wilde wolues, and frantick firebrandes? one impudent and incestuous *Pichenard* with other fiue or sixe companions haue bene the begged instrumentes of so manie publicke woundes, who not contented

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with the rayling vp of a desperate friar, most cruelly to kill and murder our king, but after his death haue openly spued out of their filthy stomackes, all the most villanous and stinking iniuries that the most contumelious hellhound could possibly inuent. What more abominable impietie, then during his life time, to forbid to pray to God for him, and after his death moste impudently to continue the same inhibitions? What christian instructions in the mouths of these cruell *Scythians*. God in all places commendeth vnto vs mercy: hee commandeth vs to pray for our cruellest enimies, and forbiddeth vs to seeke reuenge: These be the wordes and straight paths of our saluation: but these bloudy monsters do openly strike vp the drums: they preache warre and reuenge, and doe forbid vs to pray for our king aliue or dead. If they should preach against God himselfe, would you beleeue them? Are you so depriued of common sence & all knowledge of God, that you cannot perceiue them to be wicked spirites among you, and angels of darkenesse seducing you? spirites of warre and discord, leading you into the way of perdition? But they haue promised you another heroicall example of a monche, and very shortly to procure the slaughter of our king, they haue I say set on foote ten or twelue desperate aduenturers, so as hee shall hardly escape them all: In your eares they say vnto you *Patience, you shall shortly see this matter hatched.* Oh what *Charlatans* and bringers of rats on sleepe: what hopes of murderers? But God and the loue of his good subiectes and seruantes will preserue him and by his prouidence their wicked counsels shal be scattered: yet if such a detestable enterprise should succeed, thinke you to be any whyt the better? Oh that for one man that now oppoſeth himselfe against your offences, God will not raise vp an hundred? Onely the sole interests wil reunite the countries and men to the pursuit of one selfe benefite, of one selfe publike establishment, and of one self cause, doubt ye not. And assure your selues, that albeit your punishment be for a time delayed, yet the grieuousnes of the pain wil sufficiently recompence the slacknes of execution. This (my maisters) is the reason why all these desperate parties doo shew you so many downfals, that which way soeuer you turne, your destruction is still on euery side within two steps of you. And yet if you would but returne your heads to the way that you shun, you should as soone find together with your assured rest all the good and contentation that your heart can desire. You should haue to do with a prince your naturall king, repleniſhed with goodnes and clemencie, who openeth his

armes

armes vnto you, and will receiue you vpon so iust and lawfull conditions, that for matters past you shall not need to stande in feare of him. This is the surest party for the French: For as this head is the bonde that reassembleth all the mēbers of the monarchy & conserueth their vnion, so vndoubtedly if he faile this body, it is impossible but all the partes, as it were the peeces of a shipwracke must needes bee beaten with the tempests and scattered into contrary places. I knowe this that the least wind hurteth the tender eyed, & that the smallest wandes doo sharpen the smart of those whose minds are set vpon discord, making them to forget all loue of peace: But wise men will neuer suffer bad passions to take any such hold of them, but that there may alwais be found some good hope or reason. Euen as the Cork which alwaies ascendes, and still recouereth the top of the waters, so (in my opinion) hauing so long sought a bottome & finding none, it were your partes to cast anchor in a calmer sea, and to change both your pylot & course. It is a more easie matter then I can say for, and you cannot so soone wish it but it will be done. I know that such as desire to see you burn to the last spark do still oppose the ict of religiō, & by those so ridiculous feares do indeauour to shut vp the passage into the hauen against you. But when you shal once force this inchanted barre, and dispose your selues to see what is beyond it, you shal find the king in this consideration so reasonable and so well disposed to al lawfull meanes thereof, & to receiue instruction, that your selues and all other good Catholikes shal haue cause to be content. He is a prince of his faith, a most true prince, and a very honest man: one that feareth God and neuer went from his word, or failed in his promise. If therefore yee reiect these meanes of peace and this safe shelter, and continue in your obstinacie, I see your health desperate, and your destruction present, inevitable & most assured: and where clemencie can not reclaime you, force shall doo it with so notable a correction, that you shall be an example to all posteritie.

FINIS.

84

TEL. MUSEUM 2623.

23 BEDFORD SQUARE.
W.C.

April 25 '18

Dear James –

Your "Taking of the Royall galley" ex- -cites my cupidity. I am sorry that – I can find no reference to its author nor any record of the pamphlet –, and I should imagine that – your copy may be unique. I should think it would make an ideal Rox-

— burghe Club reprint.

I said I was sorry not to be able to give you any information about this rarity, but in a way I am pleased. for my lack of success is an additional indication of that desirable quality. With best wishes,

Yours sincerely

E. M. Cox

I am thinking of becoming the owner of "L'Art de Chevalerie" Verard, Paris, 1488. I fear I shall not resist it.

IN TUDOR DAYS

Capture of Royal Galley from the Spaniards

Heroic adventure and the pageants of Royalty were as popular subjects with the Elizabethan journalist as they are to-day. "The Taking of the Royal Galley of Naunts from the Spaniards" and "The Joyful Receiving of King James the Sixt into Lyeth and Edinborough" are unique specimens of the Elizabethan news-quarto, which have been presented by Dr. Rosenbach, the American collector, to the Trustees of the British Museum.

They are dated 1591 and 1590 respectively, and are the precursors of "News From Most Parts of Christendom," the first English periodical, which was published in London by Nathaniel Butter in 1622 at the Sign of the Pied Bull

"The Joyful Receiving," like many official publications, errs somewhat on the side of solemnity, but the "Taking of the Royal Galley" is a good story ably told. The chief character is John Belbrough, a London 'Prentice, who by the treachery of his companions, "unworthy of the name of Englishmen," found himself condemned at Newhaven in Normandie to the horrors of a Spanish galley.

NIGHT BATTLE

His release and that of his 153 companions was indirectly effected by his own skill as a gunner. The Galley Royal, in which he was serving, chanced one day to be engaged with a Dutch vessel, "against whom our gunner made divers shots, but could never hit her. Ashamed of the untowardness of the said gunner," John Belbrough, the galley slave, "said openly that the man was unworthy of his office."

"I durst lay my life," he said, "that I could hit her at the first shot." The commander being a man of enterprise, the English captive was allowed to try his hand, "and (with God's assistance) out of eleven shots did hit her with nine."

He was promoted from rowing to gunnery; but rather than fire on his own nation he determined at all costs to secure his escape. One night therefore, while the galley was in harbour, he loosened the chains of his friend Captain le Pine and of some few others of the galley slaves. The Spanish lieutenant in command was incontinently killed and the rest of the crew fled overboard.

So quickly was Belbrough at his guns that the other ships in the harbour dared not fire, and the Royal Galley set sail in triumph for the English port of La Rochelle, "where," as the author proudly concludes, "she is still in her Majesty's service."

April 14 1930 — Morning Post

ROMAN SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE-

Guards' band played. For two hours th visitors walked in the sunken garde Their Majesties listened to the musi fro their Apartments overlooking the Terrac

On Thursday the King's grandchildre will arrive at the Castle to spend th Easter holiday. They will be accompanie by their parents, the Duke and Duchess c York and Princess Mary Countess of Har wood and the Earl of Harewood. Th Duke of Gloucester is also expected.

THE SIMON REPOR

PUBLICATION THAT WILL LEA TO LONG CONTROVERSY

(By Our Political Correspondent)

Sir John Simon and his colleagues hav sent to the Government their report on th working of statutory Government in Indi

They have come to unanimous co clusions, and it is generally believed tha these are by no means favourable to th Montagu-Chelmsford "reforms."

The report will be published soon aft Easter and will give rise to discussions i and out of Parliament that will last fo months

With the object of instructing publ opinion at least two Committees are bein formed. They will represent differe schools of thought; but will be similar i this, that they will include men of wid administrative experience in India.

The first will consist of men who, lik Sir Michael O'Dwyer, were opposed fro the first to the Montagu scheme and hav seen many of their forebodings confirme

Several members of both Houses hav promised their support and co-operation.

The second is identified with the Eur pean Association in India and takes a le pessimistic view of affairs in India.

It adopts a middle course as between th first-named body and those active Indian in England who are allied with th Socialist party in Parliament.

These have an active organisation he already, though not much is known abo it by the general public.

WINDOW-SLASHING AGAI

POLICEMAN'S DISCOVERY SLOANE-STREET

Another outbreak of window-slashing in London was reported to the police yesterday.

A police-constable, patrolling Sloane-street, Chelsea in the early hours, found eleven large windows slashed. The damage appeared to have been done with a diamond ring.

There was an orgy of window-slashing in London last year. It began early in